

CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Original) A method of identifying a signal type comprising the steps of:
selecting a signal of interest from a displayed spectral waveform for a specified range of frequencies;
processing data representing the signal of interest to ascertain characteristics of the signal of interest; and
from the characteristics of the signal of interest determining an identification of the signal type.

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Claim 2. (Currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the determining step comprises the step of comparing the frequency of the signal of interest with a database of spectral assignments for a plurality of known signals types to identify the signal type.

Claim 3. (Original) The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the processing step comprises the step of estimating from the data an occupied bandwidth for the signal of interest as one of the characteristics for input to the determining step.

Claim 4. (Original) The method as recited in claim 3 wherein the processing step further comprises the step of estimating from the data a complementary cumulative distribution function of the peak power for the signal of interest as one of the characteristics for input to the determining step.

Claim 5. (Original) The method as recited in claim 4 wherein the determining step comprises the steps of:

inhibiting the estimating step for the complementary cumulative distribution function if the occupied bandwidth is unique to a known signal type; and

determining the identification for the signal type based upon the complementary cumulative distribution function if the occupied bandwidth is common to more than one known signal type.

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Claim 6. (Currently amended) A method of discriminating between modulation signals having the same occupied bandwidth comprising the steps of:

selecting a signal of interest from a displayed spectral waveform for a specified frequency range;

estimating an occupied bandwidth for the signal of interest from data representing the signal of interest;

estimating a complementary cumulative distribution function of peak power from the data for the signal of interest where the occupied bandwidth is common to more than one known signal type;

reporting an identification of the signal type as a function of the complementary cumulative distribution function.
